

VEI

The gaiety of a diverting word, serves as a *vehicle* to convey the force and meaning of a thing. *L'Estrange.*
To VEIL, *v. n.* [veils, Lat. See VAIL.]
1. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face.

Her face was *veiled*; yet to my fancied sight,
Love, sweetness, goodness in her person shin'd. *Milton.*
It became the Jewish fashion when they went to pray, to *veil* their heads and faces. *Boyle.*

2. To cover; to invest.
I decry,
From yonder blazing cloud that *veils* the hill,
One of the heav'nly host. *Milton.*

3. To hide; to conceal.
Of darkness visible so much be lent,
As half to fews, half *veil* the deep intent. *Pope's Dunciad.*

VEIL, *n. f.* [velum, Latin.]
1. A cover to conceal the face.

To feed his fiery lustful eye,
He snatch'd the *veil* that hung her face before. *Fairy Queen.*
The Paphian queen from that fierce battle borne,
With gored hand, and *veil* so rudely torn,
Like terror did among the immortals breed. *Waller.*

The famous painter could allow no place
For private sorrow in a prince's face:
Yet, that his piece might not exceed belief,
He cast a *veil* upon supposed grief. *Waller.*

As *veils* transparent cover, but not hide,
Such metaphors appear when right apply'd.
When through the phrase we plainly see the sense,
Truth with such obvious meanings will dispense. *Granville.*

She accepts the hero, and the dame
Wraps in her *veil*, and frowns from sense of shame. *Pope.*

2. A cover; a disguise.
I will pluck the borrow'd *veil* of modesty from the so
seeming Mrs. Page; divulge Page himself for a secure and
wifful Acton. *Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Knock on my heart; for thou hast skill to find
If it sound solid, or be fill'd with wind;
And thro' the *veil* of wordsthou view'st the naked mind. *Dry.*

The ill-natured man exposes those failings in human nature,
which the other would cast a *veil* over. *Addison.*

VEIN, *n. f.* [veine, Fr. vena, Latin.]
The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary
arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting
their channels as they approach it, till at last they all form
three large veins; the *cava descendens*, which brings the blood
back from all the parts above the heart; the *cava ascendens*,
which brings the blood from all the parts below the heart;
and the *porta*, which carries the blood to the liver. The
coats of the veins are the same with those of the arteries,
only the muscular coat is as thin in all the veins, as it is in
the capillary arteries; the pressure of the blood against the
sides of the veins being less than that against the sides of
the arteries. In the veins there is no pulse, because the blood
is thrown into them with a continued stream, and because it
moves from a narrow channel to a wider. The capillary
veins unite with one another, as the capillary arteries. In
all the veins perpendicular to the horizon, excepting those of
the uterus and of the porta, are small membranes or
valves; like so many half thimbles stuck to the side of
the veins, with their mouths towards the heart. In the
motion of the blood towards the heart, they are pressed close
to the side of the veins; but if blood should fall back, it
must fill the valves; and they being distended, stop up the
channel, so that no blood can repass them. *Quincy.*

When I did first impart my love to you,
I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my *veins*; I was a gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

Horror chill
Ran through his *veins*, and all his joints relax'd. *Milton.*

2. Hollow; cavity.
Found where casual fire
Had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale,
Down to the *veins* of earth. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Let the glass of the prism be free from *veins*, and their
sides be accurately plane, and well polished, without those
numberless waves or curls, which usually arise from sand-
holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Course of metal in the mine.
There is a *vein* for the silver.
Part hidden *veins* digg'd up, nor hath this earth
Entrails unlike, of mineral and stone. *Milton.*

It is in men as in soils, where sometimes there is a *vein* of
gold which the owner knows not of. *Swift's Thoughts.*

4. Tendency or turn of the mind or genius.
We ought to attempt no more than what is in the com-
pass of our genius, and according to our *vein*. *Dryden.*

5. Favourable moment; time when any inclination is predo-
minant.
Artizans have not only their growths and perfections, but
likewise their *veins* and times. *Wotton's Architecture.*

VEL

6. Humour; temper.

I put your grace in mind
Of what you promis'd me.
I am not in the giving *vein* to-day. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
Certainly he that hath a satirical *vein*, as he maketh
others afraid of his wit, so he had need to be afraid of
others. *Bacon.*

They among themselves in pleasant *vein*
Stood scoffing. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Speak't thou in earnest or in jesting *vein*? *Dryden.*

7. Continued disposition.
The currier struck the usurer upon the tight *vein*. *L'Estrange.*
The *vein* I have had of running into speculations of this
kind, upon a greater scene of trade, have cost me this pre-
sent service. *Temple.*

8. Current; continued production.
He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking. *Swift.*

9. Strain; quality.
Now somewhat fang, whose endless founenance
Among the shepherds may aye remain;
Whether thee list, thy loved lass advance,
Or honour Pan with higher hymns of praise. *Spenser.*

10. VEINED, *adj.* [veineux, Fr. from vein.]
1. Full of veins.
2. Streaked; variegated.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine
boxes and combs, and many of them are very finely
veined. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Effulgent, hence the *veiny* marble shines. *Thomson.*
VELLIT, *n. f.* [vellit, Fr. vellit, from vell, Latin.]
Vellit is the school-term used to signify the lowest degree
of desire. *Locke.*

The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing of it;
but it is that which is called by the schools an imperfect
volunt, and imports no more than an idle, un-operative
complacency in, and desire of the end, without any considera-
tion of the means. *Locke.*

To VELLICATE, *v. a.* [vellit, Latin.] To twitch; to
pluck; to act by stimulation.

These smells are all strong, and do pull and vellicate the
sense. *Bacon.*

Convulsions arising from something vellivating a nerve in
its extremity, are not very dangerous. *Arbutnot.*

VELLICAT'ION, *n. f.* [vellitatio, Lat.] Twitching; stimulation.
All purgers have a kind of twitching and vellication, be-
sides the griping, which cometh of wind. *Bacon.*

There must be a particular motion and vellication impart
upon the nerves, else the sensation of heat will not be
produced. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

VELLUM, *n. f.* [vellum, Fr. vellum, Latin; rather vellum, low
Latin.] The skin of a calf dressed for the writer.

The skull was very thin, yielding to the least pressure of
my finger, as a piece of vellum. *Wijeman.*

VELOCITY, *n. f.* [velocitas, Fr. velocitas, Latin.] Speed; swiftness;
quick motion.

Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or
less than they are now, at the same distances from the sun;
or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the
sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power, been
greater or less than they are now, with the same velocities;
they would not have revolved in concentric circles, but
moved in hyperbolas or parabolas, or in ellipses very ec-
centric. *Bentley's Sermon.*

VELVET, *n. f.* [velute, Ital. villus, Latin. velours, Fr.] Silk
with a short fur or pile upon it.

Clad in white velvet all their troop they led,
With each an oaken chaplet on his head. *Dryden.*

The different ranging the superficial parts of bodies, as of
velvet, watered silk, we think probably is nothing but the
different refraction of their insensible parts. *Locke.*

VELVET, *adj.*
1. Made of velvet.
This was moulded on a porringer,
A velvet dish. *Shakspeare, Taming of the Shrew.*

2. Soft; delicate.
Through the velvet leaves the wind,
All unseen, 'gan passage find. *Shakspeare.*

Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament
As worldlings do, giving thy soul of more
To that which had too much. Then being alone
Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends;
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part
The flux of company. *Shakspeare.*

To VELVET, *v. n.* To paint velvet.
Verdure, ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the
palest green that is, but good to velvet upon black in any
drapery. *Pacham on Drawing.*

VELVET, *n. f.* [velours, Fr.] Velvet. An old word.
His horse with one girth six times pieced, and a woman's
crupper of velvet, pieced with packthread. *Shakspeare.*

VENAL.

VEN

VENAL, *adj.* [venalis, Fr. venalis, Latin.]

1. Mercenary; prostitute.
This *venal* be thine, my friend, nor thou refuse
This, from no *venal* or ungrateful mule. *Pope.*

2. [from vein.] Contained in the veins. A technical word.
It is unreasonableness to affirm, that the cool *venal* blood
should be heated so high in the interval of two pulses. *Ray.*

VENALITY, *n. f.* [venalitas, Fr. from venal.] Mercenariness;
prostitution.

VENATICK, *adj.* [venaticus, Latin.] Used in hunting.

VENATION, *n. f.* [venatio, Latin.] The act or practice of
hunting.

The manner of their *venation* we shall find to be other-
ways than by sawing away of trees. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To VEN, *v. a.* [vendre, Fr. vendo, Lat.] To sell; to offer
to sale.

He had a great parcel of glasses packed up, which not hav-
ing the occasion he expected to *ven*, and make use of, lay
by him. *Boyle.*

VENDE, *n. f.* [from vend.] One to whom any thing is sold.

If a vicar sows his glebe, or if he sells his corn, and the
vendee cuts it, he must pay the fines to the parson. *Ascham.*

VENDER, *n. f.* [vendeur, Fr. from vend.] A seller.

Where the consumption of commodity is, the *venders* seat
themselves. *Grass.*

Those make the most noise who have the least to sell, which
is very observable in the *venders* of card-matches. *Addison.*

VENDIBLE, *adj.* [vendibilis, Latin.] Saleable; marketable.

Silence only is commendable.

In a neat's tongue dried, and a maid not *vendible*. *Shakspeare.*
This so profitable and *vendible* a merchandize, riseth not
to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial
commodities. *Carew.*

The ignorant mine-man, aiming only at the obtaining a
quantity of such a metal as may be *vendible* under such a de-
terminate name, has neither the design nor skill to make nice
separations of the heterogeneous bodies. *Boyle.*

VENIBLNESS, *n. f.* [from vendible.] The state of being saleable.

VENDIT'ION, *n. f.* [venditio, from vendit, Latin.] Boast-
ful display.

Some, by a cunning protestation against all reading, and
condemnation of their own nature, think to divert the sagacity
of their readers from themselves, and cool the scent of their
own fox-like thefts; when yet they are so rank as a man may
find whole pages together usurped from one author. *B. Johnson.*

VENDITION, *n. f.* [venditio, Fr. vendition, Latin.] Sale; the
act of selling.

To VENER, *v. a.* [among cabinet-makers.] To make a kind
of marquetry or inlaid work, whereby several thin slices of
fine woods of different sorts are fastened or glued on a ground
of some common wood. *Bailey.*

VENERICE, *n. f.* [veneficium, Latin.] The practice of poisoning.

VENERICAL, *adj.* [venerificus, Latin.] Acting by poison;
bewitching.

The magical virtues of mistletoe, and conceived efficacy
into *venefical* intentions, seemeth a Pagan relique derived
from the ancient Druides. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

VENERICIOUSLY, *adv.* [from veneficium, Latin.] By poison or
witchcraft.

Left witches should draw or prick their names therein,
and *veneficiously* mischief their persons, they broke the
shell. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

VENEMOUS, *adj.* [from venin, Fr.] Poisonous. Commonly,
though not better, *venenous*.

The barbarians saw the *venenous* beast hang on his
hand. *Acts xxviii. 4.*

To VENENATE, *v. a.* [veneno, Latin.] To poison; to in-
fect with poison.

These misins entering the body, are not so energetic, as to
venenate the entire mass of blood in an instant. *Harvey.*

By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby the *ve-
nenate* parts are carried off. *Woodward on Puffits.*

VENERATION, *n. f.* [from venenare.] Poison; venom.

This *venenation* shoots from the eye; and this way a bati-
stic may import. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

VENEROSE, *adj.* [venereus, Fr. from venenum, Latin.] Poi-
sonous; venomous.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate *ve-
nenous* bodies, or to attract or evacuate them hence. *Harvey.*

Malphigi, in his treatise of galls, under which he com-
prehends all preternatural and morbid tumours of plants, de-
monstrates that all such tumours, where any insects are
found, are raised up by some *venenous* liquor, which, to-
gether with their eggs, such insects shed upon the leaves. *Ray.*

VENERABLE, *adj.* [venerabilis, Fr. venerabilis, Latin.] To
be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence.

As by the ministry of fumes, it pleased God there to shew
some rare effect of his power; or in regard of death, which
their faints have suffered for the testimony of Jesus Christ,
did thereby make the places where they died *venerable*. *Hooker.*

To make the passage easy, safe, and plain,
That leads us to this *venerable* wall. *Fairfax.*

VEN

Ye lamps of heav'n! he said, and lifted high
His hands, now free. Thou *venerable* sky!
Inviolable pow'rs, ador'd with dread,
Be all of you adjur'd. *Dryden's Æn. II.*

VENERABLY, *adj.* [from venerable.] In a manner that excites
reverence.

The Palatine, proud Rome's imperial seat,
An awful pile! stands *venerably* great.
Thither the kingdoms and the nations come. *Addison.*

To VENERATE, *v. a.* [venero, Fr. venero, Latin.] To re-
verence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe.

When baseness is exalted, do not hate
The place its honour for the person's sake:
The shrine is that which thou dost *venerate*,
And not the beast that bears it on its back. *Herbert.*

The lords and ladies here approaching paid
Their homage, with a low obeisance made;
And seem'd to *venerate* the sacred shade. *Dryden.*

A good clergyman must love and *venerate* the gospel that
he teaches, and prefer it to all other learning. *Clarissa.*

VENERATION, *n. f.* [veneratio, Fr. veneratio, Lat.] Reverend
regard; awful respect.

Theology is the comprehension of all other knowledge,
directed to its true end, i. e. the honour and *veneration* of
the creator, and the happiness of mankind. *Locke.*

We find a secret awe and *veneration* for one who moves
above us in a regular and illustrious course of virtue. *Addison.*

VENERATOR, *n. f.* [from venerare.] Reverencer.

If the state of things, as they now appear, involve a re-
pugnancy to an eternal existence, the arguments must be
conclusive to those great priests and *venerators* of nature. *Hale.*

VENERAL, *adj.* [venerus, Latin.]

1. Relating to love.

These are no *veneral* signs;
Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand. *Shakspeare.*

Then twol'n with pride, into the snare I fell,
Of fair fallacious looks, *veneral* trains,
Soft'n'd with pleasure and voluptuous life. *Milton.*

They are averse to *veneral* pleasure. *Addison.*

2. Consisting of copper, called *venus* by chemists.

Blue vitriol, how *veneral* and unsophisticated soever, rub-
bed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its
latent colour. *Boyle.*

VENEROUS, *adj.* [from vener.] Libidinous; lustful.

The male is less than the female, and very *venerous*. *Derb.*

VENERY, *n. f.* [venerie, from vener, Fr.]

1. The sport of hunting.

To the woods she goes to serve her turn,
And seek her spouse, that from her still does fly,
And follows other game and *venerie*. *Fairy Queen.*

Describing beasts of *venerie* and fithes, he hath sparingly in-
ferred the vulgar conditions thereof. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

The Norman demolished many churches and chapels in
New Forest, to make it fitter for his pleasure and *ve-
nery*. *Hawel.*

2. [From Venus.] The pleasures of the bed.

Contentment, without the pleasure of lawful *venery*, is
continence; of unlawful, chastity. *Grew's Cosm.*

VENERY, *n. f.* A boat; a turn.

I bruis'd my shin with playing at sword and dagger, three
veners for a dish of stewed prunes. *Shakspeare.*

VENERECTION, *n. f.* [vena and rectio, Latin.] Blood-letting;
the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy.

If the inflammation be sudden, after evacuation by lenient
purgatives, or a clyster and *venection*, have recourse to ano-
dynes. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

To VENGE, *v. a.* [venger, French.] To avenge; to punish.

You are above,
You justices, that these our nether crimes,
So speedily can *venge*. *Shakspeare.*

VENGABLE, *adj.* [from venge.] Revengeful; malicious.

A thilliant dart he threw,
Headed with ire, and *vengeable* despite. *Spenser.*

VENGANCE, *n. f.* [vengeance, French.]

1. Punishment; penal retribution; avengement.

The right conceit which they had, that to perjury *ven-
geance* is due, was not without good effect as touching their
lives, who feared the wilful violation of oaths. *Hooker.*

All the stor'd *vengeances* of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! *Shakspeare's K. Lear.*

The souls of all that I had murder'd
Came to my tent, and every one did threat
To-morrow's *vengeance* on the head of Richard. *Shakspeare.*

Let me see thy *vengeance* on them. *Jer. xi. 20.*

Resolutions of future reforming do not always satisfy
thy justice, nor prevent thy *vengeance* for former miscar-
riages. *K. Charles.*

Jove's and Latona's son his wrath express'd,
In *vengeance* of his violated priest. *Dryden.*

The chorus interceded with heaven for the innocent, and
implored its *vengeance* on the criminal. *Addison's Spectator.*